Sites relating to U.S. History in the Netherlands

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Ranked by theme

Rotterdam - Delfshaven - Pilgrim Church

More than 400 years of U.S. -Dutch relations have left their marks in the Netherlands.

157 sites - some small, some impressive - can be found in all of the 12 Dutch provinces.

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Native Americans

Leiden - Museum Volkenkunde

Steenstraat 1 - The ethnographic museum has a permanent exhibition of special artifacts of Native American peoples of North America such as the Pueblo Navajo and the Apaches.

http://www.rmv.nl/index.aspx?toplevel=exhibitions&identifier=694&parent=permanent%20exhibitions&pid=665

Rotterdam - Wereldmuseum

Willemskade 25 - This ethnographic museum has a permanent exhibition of special artifacts of the Native American peoples of North America. http://www.wereldmuseum.nl/

New Netherlands and New Amsterdam (1609-1667)

In 1609, the Dutch vessel Half Moon set sail to North America, claimed the region for the Dutch and opened the land for the settlers who followed. Hudson's voyage, nearly ten years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, led to the establishment, in 1614, of the Dutch trading post Fort Nassau, at present day Albany, New York. The first European settlements in the states of Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania were built by the Dutch, beginning in 1624, and formed the Dutch colony of New Netherland, or Nieuw Nederlandt.

Peperga (Friesland) - **Pieter Stuyvesant Church**

Pepergaweg 12 - Peter Stuyvesant (c. 1612 – August 1672) served as the last Dutch Director-General of the colony of New Netherland (New York) from 1647 until it was ceded provisionally to the English in 1664. He was a major figure in the early history of New York City. According to historical sources, he was born and baptized in this church in Peperga. http://www.pieterstuyvesant-kerk.nl/

Peperga (Friesland) - Pieter Stuyvesant Monument

Monument to commemorate Peter Stuyvesant (c. 1612 – August 1672), who served as the last Dutch Director-General of the colony of New Netherland (New York) from 1647 until it was ceded provisionally to the English in 1664. He was a major figure in the early history of New York City. According to historical sources, he was born and baptized in Peperga.

Scherpenzeel (Friesland) - Pieter Stuyvesant Monument

Pieter Stuyvesantweg / Grindweg - Monument to commemorate Peter Stuyvesant (c. 1612 – August 1672), who served as the last Dutch Director-General of the colony of New Netherland (New York) from 1647 until it was ceded provisionally to the English in 1664. He was a major figure in the early history of New York City. According to historical sources, he was raised in Scherpenzeel.

Wolvega (Friesland) - Pieter Stuyvesant Monument

Sickengastraat - Monument to commemorate Peter Stuyvesant (c. 1612 – August 1672), who served as the last Dutch Director-General of the colony of New Netherland (New York) from 1647 until it was ceded provisionally to the English in 1664. He was a major figure in the early history of New York City. According to historical sources, he was born near Wolvega.

Hasselt (Overijssel) - Birthplace of Killiaen van Rensselaer

Hoogstraat 12 - The birthplace of Killiaen van Rensselaer (1580-1643), founder of Rensselaer NY.

Nijkerk (Gelderland) - Plaque to Commemorate Arendt van Curler

Gasthuisstraat 8 **-** Nijkerk was the home of Arendt van Curler, founder of Schenectady NY and his cousin Killiaen van Rensselaer (1580-1643), founder of Rensselaer NY. In July 1909, an American company, headed by Dr. W.E.Griffis, came to Nijkerk to unveil a brass plaque in the "Grote Kerk." This was in honor of Arendt van Curler, "Commissary of Rensselaer Wijck, maker of the peace agreement with the Iroquoi, and founder of the city of Schenectady."

Nijkerk (Gelderland) - Place of Birth of Arendt van Curler

Einthovenhof 1 **-** The Corlaer farm was the place of birth of Arendt van Curler. Since 1984 there has been a city- to-city connection between Nijkerk and Schenectady. http://www.nijkerk-schenectady.nl/

Amsterdam (Noord Holland) - West-Indisch Huis

Herenmarkt 97 - The West-Indisch Huis ("West India House") is the former headquarters of the Dutch West India Company (West-Indische Compagnie, WIC) in Amsterdam. In this building, the WIC's governors in 1625 ordered the construction of a fort on the island of Manhattan, laying the foundations for New York City. The John Adams Institute, which aims to further cultural exchange between the Netherlands and the U.S., is housed in the building.

Amsterdam (Noord Holland) - West-Indisch Huis – Pieter Stuyvesant Statue

Herenmarkt 97 - In the courtyard of the West-Indisch Huis, a fountain was placed with a bronze statue of Pieter Stuyvesant, governor of New Netherland, the Dutch colony on the east coast of what is now the United States.

Amsterdam (Noord Holland) - Schreierstoren - Site of Departure of Hudson's Half Moon

Prins Hendrikkade 94-95 - The Schreierstoren (in English incorrectly translated as: Weeper's Tower; it really means: Tower on a Corner) was originally part of the medieval city wall of Amsterdam. It was built in the 15th century and was the location

from which Henry Hudson set sail on his journey to North America in 1609. Two plaques on the wall of the tower commemorate this fact.

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Royal Library – Schaghen Letter

Peter Schaghen, the author of this document, was the representative of the States -General in the Assembly of the Nineteen of the West India Company. In the late summer of 1626 he reported the arrival of the ship Wapen van Amsterdam, newly arrived from New Netherland. In his report to the directors of the WIC he announced the purchase of Manhattan Island for the sum of 60 guilders. The Schaghen letter is the earliest reference to the purchase of the island that would become the center of New Netherland. The original document is held by the Royal Library in The Hague.
http://www.kb.nl/coop/geheugen/extra/tentoonstellingen/atlanticworldEN/tentoonschagen.html

Breda (Noord Brabant) - Castle of Breda

Kasteelplein 10 - Site of the signing of the Treaty of Breda on July 31, 1667. The treaty ended the second Anglo-Dutch War. The most important clause left England in possession of New Netherlands, including New Amsterdam which was later renamed New York.

Breda (Noord Brabant) - Van der Donck Plaque

Boschstraat 22 - Adriaen Cornelissen van der Donck (ca. 1618 – ca. 1655) was born in the Boschstraat in Breda. He was a lawyer and landowner in New Netherland after whose honorific "Jonkheer" the city of Yonkers, New York was named. In addition to being the first lawyer in the Dutch colony, he was a leader in the political life of New Amsterdam (modern New York City), and an activist for Dutch-style republican government in the Dutch West India Company-run trading post. He plays a prominent role in Russell Shorto's book " The Island at the Center of the World" about New Amsterdam. In 2010, a plaque to commemorate Van der Donck was unveiled at the entrance of the Graphic Design museum.

Pilgrim Fathers in the Netherlands 1609-1620

In 1609 the Pilgrims arrived Leiden from England, and stayed there in the city until 1620. Via Delfshaven they then left for the United States, where they established the first colony.

Leiden (Zuid Holland) - American Pilgrim Museum

Beschuitsteeg 9 - The Leiden American Pilgrim Museum tells the stories of the founders of New England, the Pilgrims, who lived in Leiden from 1609 – 1620.

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~netlapm/Page12.htm

Leiden (Zuid Holland) - John Robinson Memorial

Kloksteeg 16 - Two Pilgrim memorials mark the walls of the Pieterskerk's former baptismal chapel. One commemorates John Robinson, the Pilgrim minister who lived directly across the street and was buried in the Pieterskerk in 1625.

Leiden (Zuid Holland) - Pilgrims who Died in Exile Memorial

Kloksteeg 16 - This monument lists the Pilgrims who died during the Leiden exile and are buried in the Pieterskerk. The inscription quotes Pilgrim Robert Cushman's biblical remark (1622) that "We are all, in all places, strangers and pilgrims."

Leiden (Zuid Holland) - Leiden University

Rapenburg 70 - Pilgrim William Brewster taught English at Leiden University.

Rotterdam- Delfshaven (Zuid Holland) - Pilgrim Church

Aelbrechtkolk 20 - After living in Leiden for eleven years, the Pilgrims decided to move to America, where they might worship God in their own way and still be Englishmen. The great adventure started in Delfshaven, on 21th July 1620. There, a ship awaited them, the "Speedwell," that was bound for America. According to the chronicles, the Pilgrims knelt down in prayer on the quay near the church, that was later to be named after them.

Rotterdam- Delfshaven (Zuid Holland) - Pilgrim Commemoration Plaque

Aelbrechtkolk 20 - Plaque to commemorate the fact that "the Speedwell" with the Pilgrims set sail to England from this spot in 1620.

John Adams and the American Revolution

In 1782, the future President John Adams became the first U.S. Ambassador to the Netherlands and received a loan from the Dutch. It amounted to the entire U.S. foreign debt at that time and was crucial to financing the American revolution. April 19, 1782, John Adams purchased a house on Fluwelen Burgwal 18 in The Hague, the first American embassy in the world.

Leeuwarden (Friesland) - Provinciehuis - Memorial of Gratitude

Tweebaksmarkt 52 - Plaque erected in 1909 by the De Wit Historical Society, that commemorates the fact that the States of Friesland first recognized the United States in 1782.

Zwolle (Overijssel) - Bust of Joan Derk, Baron van der Capellen tot den Pol

Sassenstraat - Joan Derk, Baron van der Capellen tot den Pol (November 2, 1741, Tiel – June 6, 1784, Zwolle) was a Dutch nobleman and an ardent supporter of the legal recognition of the recently created United States of America. Partly thanks to his influence, John Adams, and with him the young American Republic, were recognized in 1782 by the Dutch States-General. He also arranged a loan of 200,000 guilders for the American cause.

Zwolle (Overijssel) - Tablet to commemorate Joan Derk Cappellen tot den Pol,

Bloemendalstraat 12 - Bronze Tablet erected at Zwolle, June 6th, 1908 by The Holland Society of New York: "Commemorative of the Services Rendered to the United Colonies of North America in the Revolution against Great Britain by Baron Joan Derck van der Capellen Tot den Pol, of Overysel, Netherlands."

Amsterdam (Noord Holland) - House of John Adams

Keizersgracht 529 - The house was the home of John Adams in 1781-1782. A plaque was revealed to commemorate this fact.

http://www.kb.nl/coop/geheugen/extra/tentoonstellingen/atlanticworld4EN/tentoon5.html.

Amsterdam (Noord Holland) - Latin School

Singel 451-457 - In 1780, two of John Adams's sons, John Quincy and his younger brother Charles, went to the Latin School of Amsterdam . Their stay was of short duration. The two brothers did not settle in, partly because they did not speak Dutch. When a teacher threatened to punish one of the children because he felt the boy was not trying, Adams took both boys out of school. He arranged for them to be privately taught in Leiden and to follow lectures at the local university.
http://www.kb.nl/coop/geheugen/extra/tentoonstellingen/atlanticworld4EN/tentoon6.html

Leiden - Luzac House

Rapenburg - America's first ambassador, the future president John Adams, visited Leiden's publisher Jean Luzac in the 1780s where the French-language "Gazette de Leyde" was produced. This newspaper, served as Europe's newspaper of record. Its readers included Louis XVI, Voltaire, Thomas Jefferson, and all the influential rulers and diplomats of the day. Universally respected for the quality of its information, the Gazette supported the American revolutionaries and the Dutch Patriot movement of the 1780s.

Leiden (Zuid Holland) - House where John Adams Lived

Langebrug 45 - The red house on the corner of the Diefsteeg and the Lange Brug is a student house where John Adams and his sons John Quincy and Charles found lodgings when the latter were students at the university.

Leiden (Zuid Holland) - Leiden University

Rapenburg 70 - John Quincy Adams, the 6th President of the USA, studied here when his father John Adams,who later became the 2nd President, was posted in Europe.

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Royal Library – John Paul Jones Letter

John Paul Jones (July 6, 1747 – July 18, 1792) was the United States' first well-known naval fighter in the American Revolutionary War. During his stay on Texel, he wrote a letter dated October 19, 1779, to Dutch patriot Joan Derk van der Capellen tot den Pol thanking him for his support in fighting the British. The original document is held by the Royal Library in The Hague.
http://www.geheugenvannederland.nl/?/nl/items/KONB04:44-1-10-18

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Fluwelen Burgwal Site of First U.S. Embassy in the World

Fluwelen Burgwal 18 - On May 27, 1782, new Envoy John Adams bought a house here, making it the first U.S. Embassy in the world. In the 19th century, it was torn down. The building of the former Dutch government printing office is found in its place.

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Binnenhof - Trêveszaal / Truce Chamber

In this chamber, on October 8, 1782, John Adams (1735-1826) signed the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between Netherlands and the U.S., eleven months before the peace treaty with Great Britain formally recognized US independence. Not open to the public.
http://www.kb.nl/coop/geheugen/extra/tentoonstellingen/atlanticworld4EN/tentoon7.html

Amsterdam (Noord Holland) - West-Indisch Huis

Herenmarkt 97 - The West-Indisch Huis ("West India House") is the former headquarters of the Dutch West India Company (West-Indische Compagnie, WIC) in Amsterdam. In this building, the WIC's governors in 1625 ordered the construction of a fort on the island of Manhattan, laying the foundations for New York City. The John Adams Institute, which aims to further cultural exchanges between the Netherlands and the U.S., is housed in the building.

Dutch emigration to the U.S. and famous Americans of Dutch descent

In 1613, the first Dutch settlers arrived in Northern America and founded a great number of villages and a town called New Amsterdam on the East Coast, which would become the future world metropolis of New York City. According to the 2006 United States Census, more than 5 million Americans claim total or partial Dutch heritage.

Today the majority of the Dutch Americans live in Michigan, California, Montana, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Idaho, Utah, Iowa, Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

Sleen (Drenthe) - "De Ziener" Monument to Commemorate the Michigan Pioneers from Drenthe

Brink 1 - In 1948, U.S. Ambassador Baruch unveiled a monument that commemorates the fact that a group of Drenthe pioneers, led by Evert Zagers, left for Michigan in 1847. It is located at the town hall of Sleen.

Arnhem (Gelderland) - Audrey Hepburn Monument

Burgemeestersplein - Famous Hollywood actress Audrey Hepburn (1929-1993), who had a Dutch mother, spent much of her childhood in Arnhem (1939-1945). A bust and a walking tour were set up to commemorate this fact.

http://www.arneym.nl/arnhemmers/hepburn/0000009a3207b4614/index.html

Amersfoort (Utrecht) - Mondriaanhuis

Kortegracht 11 - Birthplace of Dutch artist Piet Mondriaan (Amersfoort, 1872-New York 1944) and now a museum about his life and work.

http://www.mondriaanhuis.nl

Rotterdam (Zuid Holland) - Hotel New York

Koninginnehoofd 1 - The former head office of the Holland-America Line (1917), a shipping and passenger line, initially between Rotterdam and New York. The company was founded in 1872, and in the first 25 years of its existence ,the line carried thousands of people from the old to the new world. http://www.hotelnewyork.nl

Rotterdam (Zuid Holland) - SS Rotterdam

3e Katendrechtse Hoofd 25 - Famous cruise ship of the Holland-America Line (1958) is now a hotel and museum. It also transported immigrants in its early years. http://www.opderotterdam.nl/

Rotterdam (Zuid Holland) - Birthplace Willem de Kooning

Zaagmolenstraat 13 – Birthplace of Dutch-American abstract expressionist artist Willem de Kooning (1904-1997). He emigrated to the U.S. in 1926.

Middelburg (Zeeland) - Roosevelt Study Center

Abdij 8 - The Roosevelt Study Center is a research institute, conference center, and library on modern American history located in a twelfth-century abbey in Middelburg, the Netherlands. It is named after three famous Americans, whose ancestors emigrated from Zeeland, the Netherlands, to the New World in the seventeenth century: President Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919), President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945), and Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962). http://www.roosevelt.nl/

Middelburg (Zeeland) - Bust of FDR Roosevelt

The FDR bust is the first present of the City of Middelburg to the two Roosevelt institutes in town: the Roosevelt Academy and the Roosevelt Study Center. Engraved in the bust's pedestal are FDR's Four Freedoms. The bust was unveiled by Ambassador Hartog Levin on March 19, 2010.

Oud-Vossemeer (Tholen Zeeland) - Vier Vrijheden Monument

Raadhuisstraat - The Roosevelt monument was a gift from the Roosevelt family to the people of Oud-Vossemeer representing the Four Freedoms and was unveiled on June 18, 1992 in the presence of a granddaughter of Franklin Delano Roosevelt , Ms. Silberstein-Roosevelt.

Oud-Vossemeer (Tholen Zeeland) - Roosevelthuis

Ring - The Ambachtsherenhuis is also sometimes called Roosevelthuis because the Roosevelt's coat of arms is depicted on it even though the family never lived in the house. The Roosevelts had already emigrated when it was built. http://www.ambachtsheerlijkheid.com/

World War II Monuments

Friesland

Bolsward - Airmen Memorial
This monument, established on May 4, 2008, is dedicated to the American airmen who died in a 1943 crash nearby Bolsward. The memorial consists of a boulder with a plaque attached.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/4972/Airmen-Memorial.htm

Drenthe

Exloo - Memorial Crashed Liberator B-24 Bomber

This memorial commemorates the January 1944 crash of an American bomber.
http://www.ww2museums.com/artikel/8026/Monument-Neergestorte-Liberator-B-24-Bommenwerper.htm

Vries – Memorial American Crewmembers

This memorial is located on the cemetery in Vries. It commemorates the crew of an American bomber which crashed on July 28, 1943. They were temporarily buried here.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/7875/Memorial-American-Crewmembers.htm

Overijssel

Raalte – American Motorcycle Museum

The American Motorcycle Museum in Raalte is a museum about American motorcycles, especially the classic ones. The collection consists of about 10 motorcycles from the Second World War.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/4331/American-Motorcycle-Museum.htm

Vriezenveen – Twents War museum

This museum has a large collection of vehicles, weapons, projectiles, grenades, an engine from a downed plane and lots of other parts, emblems and uniforms of the Dutch, German, English, American and Canadian Army.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/802/Twents-Warmuseum-1940-1945.htm

Flevoland

Lelystad – Engine of a Consolidated B-24 Liberator

This engine is located at the Nieuwland Erfgoedcentrum. It was dug out in 1975.
The American bomber was hit by German FLAK and crashed into the IJssel-lake. Only the co-pilot, Charles Taylor, survived the crash and became POW. He was present when the wreck was lifted. Five of his comrades were still in the wreck.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/7737/Engine-of-a-Consolidated-B-24-Liberator.htm

Gelderland

Beek-Ubbergen – Memorial 82nd Airborne Division

Dedicated to the liberators of Beek, the 82nd U.S. Airborne Division.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/673/Memorial-82nd-Airborne-Division.htm

Bennekom- Monument Dolor A. Martin

On Thursday, November 11th, 1943, at 2.15 pm, the 28 year old 2nd Lieutenant Dolor A. Martin from Gloucester, Massachusetts died in a farmland near the corner of Harnschesteeg and Krommesteeg.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/1826/Monument-Dolor-A-Martin.htm

Deelen – Museum Airbase

During WWII, about 7.500 planes crashed on Dutch soil. Thousands of aviators got hurt or were killed under dramatic circumstances. The exposition Gliderborne shows interesting parts and reconstructions of the American Waco Glider and the British Horsa and Hamilcar Gliders.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/21/Museum-airbase-Deelen.htm

Ede (Wekerom) - Robert N. Greene Memorial

On September 17, 1944 2nd Lieutenant Robert N. Greene from Norfolk, Virginia, died in the field opposite this marker, twenty years old. Robert Greene was pilot of a Republic P-47D Thunderbolt of the 353rd Fighter Group of the American Eighth Air Force, based at Raydon, England. His unit was tasked to support the airborne landings at Arnhem ('Operation Market Garden'). When attacking a German gun near Wekerom, his aircraft was set on fire and crashed near here.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/2171/Robert-N-Greene-Memorial.htm

Groesbeek - Memorial General Gavin

This monument was erected for the 82nd Airborne Division under command of General M. James Gavin who liberated Groesbeek on September 17, 1944.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/493/Memorial-General-Gavin.htm

Bio General Gavin: http://www.ww2awards.com/person/34390

Groesbeek - Monument 82nd Airborne Division and the 1st Canadian Army

This monument is dedicated to the 82nd Airborne Division which landed here and to the 1st Canadian Army who guarded the area in the winter of 1944-1945.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/513/Monument-82nd-Airborne-Division-and-the-1st-Canadian-Army.htm

Groesbeek - Monument 82nd Airborne Division and Operation Veritable

This double monument is dedicated to the 82nd Airborne Division and to the whole Veritable operation.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/514/Monument-82nd-Airborne-Division-and-Operation-Veritable.htm

Groesbeek – National Liberation Museum

Set in one of the most beautiful locations in the Netherlands, is the National Liberation Museum 1944-1945. The museum demonstrates the real meaning of freedom, democracy and human rights to young and old alike.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/39/National-Liberation-Museum-1944-1945.htm

't Harde - Memorial Theodore 'Ted' H. Bachenheimer

Ted Bachenheimer, of the Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division, was shot nearby this spot by the Germans on October 22, 1944 after trying to escape.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/803/Memorial-Theodore-Ted-H-Bachenheimer.htm Bio Ted Bachenheimer:
http://www.ww2awards.com/person/34342

Heteren – Crossroads Memorial

Monument commemorating the battle between 35 American soldiers and 150 Germans.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/719/Crossroads-Memorial-Heteren.htm

Heteren - Betuws War Museum "The Island" 1944-1945

The museum "The Island" covers the area of the Betuwe during the years 1944-1945. Much of what is shown is from veterans and people from the area. Many of museum's objects have a story to tell, bringing the history of the Betuwe during 1944-1945 to life. http://www.ww2museums.com/article/286/Betuws-War-Museum-The-Island-1944-1945.htm

Heteren – Memorial 101st Airborne Division

This monument stands just outside Heteren on the dike under the bridge of the A50 highway over the Nederrijn and consists of a monument with a bench next to it.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/565/Memorial-101st-Airborne-Division.htm

Nijmegen - Anti-tank gun Waalbrug

During Operation Market Garden in September 1944, the American paratroopers and the British ground forces arrived at the bridge and were faced with the resistance of the Germans.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/1520/Anti-tank-gun-Waalbrug.htm

Nijmegen- Commonwealth War Cemetery Jonkerbos

Jonkerbos War Cemetery in Nijmegen has a total of 1,543 military graves of soldiers that died on Dutch soil between September 3rd 1939 and May 5, 1945.
Where the cemetery is situated, the 504th Para Infantry Regiment of the US Army prepared for the crossing of the river Waal on September 20, 1944.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/584/Commonwealth-War-Cemetery-Jonkerbos.htm

Nijmegen (Lent)- Monument rivercrossing Waal by Nijmegen

The memorial was erected on September 18, 1984, 40 years after the Market Garden Operation. It commemorates the Waal-crossing by the 82nd Airborne Division and the 307 Eng 376 Pfab, with the 505 Par Infantry Guards Armoured division. 47 American soldiers were killed during this operation.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/494/Monument-rivercrossing-Waal-by-Nijmegen.htm

Opheusden - Memorial 101st Airborne Division and Belgium 1st Brigade

The monument was established for the units of the American 101st Airborne Division and the Belgium 1st Brigade.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/329/Memorial-101st-Airborne-Division-and-Belgium-1st-Brigade.htm

Opheusden – Memorial 101st Airborne Division

You can find this monument on the place where in October 1944 a first aid camp of the U.S. 101ste Airborne Division was established.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/564/Memorial-101st-Airborne-Division.htm

Opijnen – American War Graves

On Opijnen Protestant Churchyard eight American airmen are buried. That's remarkable because all other American graves are replaced to American War Cemeteries or to the U.S.A. On special request of the people of Opijnen and the relatives of these casuals, these graves are still in Opijnen.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/1631/American-War-Graves-Opijnen.htm

Opijnen – B17 Man O War

In Opijnen in a newbuild area this memorial can be found. The memorial honours the American crew members of the B17 'Man-O-War' that crashed in Opijnen on July 30th 1943. Eight of the ten crewmembers didn't survive the crash, they are buried in the Protestant churchyard in Opijnen.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/11286/Memorial-B17-Man-O-War.htm

Overasselt - Memorial 82nd Airborne Division

Memorial on behalf of the 82nd Airborne Division that landed in this field with parachutes and gliders.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/497/Memorial-82nd-Airborne-Division.htm

Utrecht

De Bilt – Memorial Crashed B-17

This memorial is located in the garden of a house. It commemorates the crash of an American B-17 bomber, on October 20, 1943. The B-17 was shot down by a German fighter plane. It crashed on two houses. Five members of the crew and three people in one house were killed.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/5000/Memorial-Crashed-B-17.htm

Soesterberg - Airforce Memorial Soesterberg

The memorial, Missing Man Salute, commemorates all the American bomber-crews who

were killed in the Netherlands during the Second World War, and in particular the crew of the B-24H Liberator 'Connie' which crashed on June 21, 1944 after a raid on Berlin.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/731/Airforce-Memorial-Soesterberg.htm

North Holland

Aalsmeer – Memorial "Hells Fury"

Monument to commemorate the crew of "Hell's Fury," a U.S. B-26 Marauder of the 386th Bomb Group, shot down over Aalsmeer during World War II. It was unveiled by U.S. Consul General Ruterbories on May 4, 2011.

Aalsmeerderbrug - Air War and Resistance Museum CRASH '40-'45

CRASH has been active in research in Dutch air war history since 1987. In the western part of the Netherlands, approximately 750 aircraft were downed during the Second World War. The foundation focuses mainly on 'the story' behind every piece of wreckage. http://www.ww2museums.com/article/1128/Air-War-and-Resistance-Museum-CRASH-40-45.htm

Amsterdam – Memorial Crashed B17 Flying Fortress bomber

This memorial commemorates the crash of an American Fortress bomber into an Amsterdam school in 1944. One of the American survivors was present when a plaque was unveiled in 2006.
http://www.emielros.nl/bommenwerper/index.en.html

Heemskerk – B-17G Flying Fortress Memorial

Situated near the Air War Museum Fortress Veldhuis, this memorial is dedicated to the crew members of the B-17 Flying Fortress bomber which crashed on that spot in 1944.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/8341/B-17G-Flying-Fortress-Memorial.htm

Loosdrecht - American war grave

On the General Cemetery 'de Rading' in Loosdrecht, lies the grave of U.S. soldier Jasper Vandenbergh, born on 07.08.1916 in Albany, NY and killed on 16.12.1944 in St. Vith, Belgium (Ardennes Offensive). He was a soldier in the 801 Tank Destroyer Bn. He was initially buried in Henri-Chapelle American War Cemetery in Belgium.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/16017/American-War-Grave-Loosdrecht.htm

Midwoud – B-17G Memorial

In front of the church in Midwoud stands a memorial with a propeller to commemorate the crew of the B-17G with serial 44-6601. On the stone the following text is inscribed: In commemoration of the American aircrew, crashed on January 20th 1945. http://ww2il.com/?p=89
http://www.ww2museums.com/artikel/5006/Monument-B-17G-Midwoud.htm?p=0

Midwoud – War Museum West-Friesland

In this museum you can find many objects from World War II such as: components of planes, used objects which belonged to people during the war, such as food orders etc. Furthermore there is a map on which you can find all planes which have crashed down above the Netherlands . Visit only by appointment.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/266/War-Museum-West-Friesland.htm

South Holland

Barendrecht – War Memorial

A plaque for four victims of a crashed American Liberator**.**
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/7723/War-Memorial-Barendrecht.htm

Oude Tonge – War Memorial Robert E. Stover

This memorial commemorates the American 1st Lt. Robert E. Stover. Stover crashed down on July 30th 1943 with his Thunderblot P-47C at this place down. He didn't survive the crash. Stover is buried at the American War Cemetery Ardennes.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/14534/War-Memorial-Robert-E-Stover.htm

Rijswijk – Memorial Crashed Liberator B24 J 42

This memorial commemorates the U.S. bomber that crashed in Rijswijk on September 26, 1944, and the pilots Thomas H. Gill and William G. Rayner.
http://www.446bg.com/memorials/rijswijk.htm

Zevenhuizen - Monument "Reflection Towards the Future"

This monument commemorates the assault on the hunting lodge where S/Sgt John E. McCormick was located, and in memory of all those who gave themselves to a free Netherlands.
http://www.b24.net/stories/McCormick.htm

Zoetermeer - Grave of 578th Squadron gunner S/Sgt John E. McCormick

He was a crewmember of a U.S. Bomber that was shot down. He joined the resistance and got killed in a shoot out with the Germans.
http://www.b24.net/stories/McCormick.htm

Zoeterwoude - Monument of the B24 Bomber that Crashed on February 22, 1945

One of the survivors was S/Sgt John E. McCormick.
http://www.b24.net/stories/McCormick.htm

Zeeland

Goes - American Loc 4389 locomotive

During the Second World War, engines of this type were used for transports supporting the American invasion army. In 1947 this engine was acquired from the army surplus stores by the Oranje Nassau mine (Dutch State Mines) to be used for shunting operations. Since 1980 the engine has been run by SGB (Steam engine Goes Borssele) and it is the only one of its type available in the Benelux. Loc 4389 is marked by the Boiler Number 5098, construction year 1943 by 'Murray Iron'.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/1441/American-Loc-4389-locomotive.htm

North Brabant

Aarle Rixtel - Memorial for fallen airmen

A small chapel was built to remember the fallen Aircraft crew and inhabitants .
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/42/Killed-Airmen-Memorial.htm

Best – Joe Mann Memorial

This memorial stone was unveiled in 1984, close to the original place where Joe Mann died in action on September 19, 1944. The American paratrooper was involved with the capture of the bridge over the Wilhelminakanaal. He saved the lives of his comrades, by intercepting a grenade with his back. For this act he posthumously received the highest American military distinction: the Medal of Honor.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/289/Joe-Mann-memorial.htm
Bio Joe Mann: http://www.ww2awards.com/person/946

Best – Joe Mann Monument

The Joe Mann monument commemorates the liberation of Best by the allied forces. The reason that the monument is named after the U.S. paratrooper Joe Mann.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/582/Joe-Mann-Memorial.htm
Bio Joe Mann: http://www.ww2awards.com/person/946

Best - Museum Wings of Liberation

This museum gives and overview of Operation Market Garden.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/32/Museum-Wings-of-Liberation.htm

Best - Robert Cole Memorial

This memorial is named after Lt. Col. Robert G. Cole. He was killed in action during Operation Market Garden on September 18, 1944.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/7927/Robert-Cole-Memorial.htm
Bio: Robert George Cole: http://www.ww2awards.com/person/755

Castelre – Memorial William "Bill" Kirlin

This monument commemorates William Kirlin, an American radio operator who died at this spot when his bomber crashed, on 18 September 1944.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/12764/Memorial-William-Bill-Kirlin.htm

Eerde- Geronimo Monument

The 501 Parachute Infantry of the 101st Airborne Division landed just behind the windmill at Eerde, and fought a series of daring battles to keep ”Hell's Highway” open. The monument is situated next to the windmill.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/696/Geronimo-memorial.htm

Eerde- The Windmill

The windmill at Eerde was destroyed on 24th September 1944 during "The Battle of the Sanddunes". In this windmill, Jacob H.Wingard, Pennsylvania sgt 501 prcht inf abn div, was killed on September 18,1944.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/695/The-Windmill.htm

Eindhoven - Airborne Memorial Eindhoven

Monument in memory of the liberation of Eindhoven by the 101st Airborne Division. Eindhoven was the first Dutch city to be liberated by the 101st Airborne Division. The 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment and other units of the Division entered Eindhoven and linked up with the British Second Army on September 18, 1944. This action successfully completed the initial phase of the Division's mission - the seizure of the corridor and the opening of the highway from Eindhoven to Veghel.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/315/Airborne-Memorial-Eindhoven.htm

Grave-Memorial 82nd Airborne Division

Monument in honor of the 82nd Airborne Division that landed here on September 17, 1944 to secure several bridges around Nijmegen.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/496/Memorial-82nd-Airborne-Division.htm

Grave-Memorial 82nd Airborne Division

A monument dedicated to the men of 82nd Airborne Division who liberated Grave. The monument is a bronze parachute which hangs over a wall. http://www.ww2museums.com/article/592/Memorial-82nd-Airborne-Division.htm

Grave-John S. Thompson Bridge

On September 17, 1944 Lieutenant John. S. Thompson of the 82nd Airborne Division landed with 16 of his men next to the Graafsebrug. This bridge is located across the Meuse river at the height of Grave. After the WWII, the bridge was renamed Lieutenant John S. Thompson in September 2004, in the presence of his widow. http://www.ww2museums.com/article/591/John-S-Thompson-Bridge.htm

Heeswijk - Airborne Memorial and Liberation Chapel

This chapel commemorates the liberation of Heeswijk by the 101st Airborne Division during Operation' Market Garden.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/4822/Airborne-Memorial-and-Liberation-Chapel.htm

Linden- American Memorial

This monument can be found on the wall surrounding the municipal cemetery in Linden (near Cuijk).
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/691/American-Memorial-Linden.htm

Linden-Memorial crash C-47

This memorial is located on the place where an American C-47 crashed during Market Garden. The crew died and was temporarily buried in Linden Churchyard.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/3078/Memorial-crash-C-47.htm

Nuenen - 101st Airborne Division

Memorial for the 506th P.I.R. 101st Airborne Division 'E' Company Operation Market Garden, September 17, 1944.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/1994/Memorial-101st-Airborne-Division.htm

Nuenen- Wederopstanding is bevrijding memorial

Text on the monument: In honor of them and our fatherland died here killed in action cpl. R. Stohhard tpr. B. Nicholis 20-09-1944
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/301/Wederopstanding-is-bevrijding-Memorial.htm

Overloon – Liberty Park

Liberty Park in Overloon consists of two museums – the Dutch National War and Resistance Museum and the Marshall Museum.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/1/Liberty-Park.htm

Overloon-US 7th Armored Division Memorial

The memorial is located near the entrance to the Liberty Park. The following text is written on the memorial: October 1944 in Memory of the soldiers of the US 7th Armored Division who gave their lives during the liberation of Overloon.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/4497/US-7th-Armored-Division-Memorial.htm

Sint Oedenrode- Castle Henkenshage - Headquarters 101st Airborne Division

The headquarters of the 101st Airborne Division (Commander Maxwell D. Taylor) were situated here during Operation Market Garden in September 1944.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/583/Castle-Henkenshage---Headquarters-101st-Airborne-Division.htm
Bio Maxwell D. Taylor: http://www.ww2awards.com/person/34469

Sint Oedenrode – Monument to the Dutch
This memorial was given by the veterans of the 101st Airborne Division in appreciation of the courage, the friendship and the compassion of the inhabitants.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/585/Monument-to-the-Dutch.htm

Son- Airborne Memorial Zonhove

In the garden of the former sanitorium Zonhove, which is now a center for disabled people, you can find this monument dedicated to the 101st Airborne Division who fought a though battle with the Germans here around September 17, 1944.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/861/Airborne-Memorial-Zonhove.htm

Son- De Parachutist

This memorial was placed by Comrades of the 101st Airborne Division Association in honor of their comrades and the people of the Netherlands
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/580/De-Parachutist.htm
Bio Maxwell D. Taylor:
http://www.ww2awards.com/person/34469

Udenhout – Maria Chapel with plaque

This chapel was build in gratitude for the saving of war violence. It contains a plaque that commemorates the American crew of a crashed B17 "Flying Fortress" they are buried in the American War Cemetery in Margraten.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/14765/Maria-Chapel-

with-Plaques-Udenhout.htm

Veghel- Klondike - Headquarters 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment (101st Airborne Division)

The former house of Doctor Kersemakers was used as headquarters during Operation Market Garden in September 1944 by the 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment of the 101st Airborne Division. The inscription on the gate reads: 'KLONDIKE 1944'. The name Klondike was the codename for the 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/748/Klondike---Headquarters-501st-Parachute-Infantry-Regiment-101st-Airborne-Division.htm

Zundert- Timberwolf Division Memorial

This monument was unveiled in 2001. The American 104th Infantry Division (the Timberwolf Division) liberated the community of Zundert at the end of October 1944. They were under command of the 1st Canadian army. Attached (also the Timberwolves) was the American 555AAA. One of the soldiers of the 555AAA was Mr. Welsh, the father of Mrs. Laura Bush.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/319/Timberwolf-Division-Memorial.htm

Limburg

Geleen- Memorial Second Armoured Division "Hell on Wheels"

Next to the entrance of the Petrus en Marcellinus Roman Catholic Cemetery is a memorial to commemorate the Second Armored Division "Hell on Wheels". The memorial contains the names of American soldiers who were killed in September 1944, during the liberation of southern Limburg.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/4866/Memorial-Second-Armoured-Division-%93Hell-on-Wheels%94.htm

Haelen – Leudal Monument

Monument of Tolerance at Haelen, the Netherlands.
This Monument was unveiled on 8th March 2001 to commemorate the war years 1940-1945 and the 687 military from 11 nations, including the Unites States, who lost their lives in the Leudal area.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/627/Leudal-Memorial.htm

Maastricht-Cave de Schark

On a wall in the limestone cave in Maastricht, one can see the names of American soldiers. These are traces of a mass on Christmas night, 1944. Maastricht was liberated by that time, but the Battle of the Bulge was still going on.

http://www.4en5mei.nl/oorlogsmonumenten/zoeken/monument-detail/_rp_main_elementId/1_15294

Maastricht-Monument in the Bonnefantencollege
This monument commemorates the fact that in this former convent was used as a technical workplace by the Army, the Detacticle Aircorps.
http://www.4en5mei.nl/oorlogsmonumenten/zoeken/monument-detail/_rp_main_elementId/1_15282

Maastricht-Plaque Old Hickory Sint Servaasbrug
The plaque for the 'Old Hickory Division' is there to remind the citizens of Maastricht of the liberation of the city on the 13th and 14th of September 1944 by the American troops of the 30th Infantry Division.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/416/Plaque-Old-Hickory-Sint-Servaasbrug.htm

Maastricht- Plaque Old Hickory Vrijthof
The bronze memorial plaque, in the shape of a medallion, was presented by the 30th Infantry Division Association. These troops, also called 'Old Hickory', liberated the city of Maastricht on September 13 and 14, 1944.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/415/Plaque-Old-Hickory-Vrijthof.htm

Maastricht- War Memorial Maastricht

The war memorial in Maastricht is a bronze group of statues existing of eight partying human figures, including an American soldier who makes the V sign ("Victory").
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/414/War-Memorial-Maastricht.htm

Margraten-American Cemetery and Memorial
8301 soldiers are buried at Margraten . 2 Unknown soldiers are buried in 1 grave. There

is also a memorial listing the names of 1723 missing American soldiers.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/143/Netherlands-American-Cemetery-and-Memorial.htm

Mesch- Memorial 30th Division Old Hickory

Here in Mesch, D-day began for Southern Limburg. Troops of A company under command of captain Kent of the 117th regiment of the 30th American Division (Old Hickory) crossed the Dutch - Belgian border at this memorial stone on September 12, 1944 around 10:00 AM. In the early morning the 117th regiment came to the Dutch border from Berneau. The objective was to capture a beneficial operating position which could help them close the Rijksweg Maastricht - Aken the following day.

This made them the first allies who set foot on Dutch soil.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/396/Memorial-30th-Division-Old-Hickory.htm

Mook- Commonwealth War Cemetery Mook

First entered by American airborne troops during the landing on September 17, 1944. Mook was occupied by troops of British Second Army's XXX Corps some days later. http://www.ww2museums.com/article/608/Commonwealth-War-Cemetery-Mook.htm

Molenhoek-Memorial Temporary Cemetery

This monument was placed on the spot where a temporary cemetery was established in 1944 during Operation Market Garden. http://www.ww2museums.com/article/769/Memorial-Temporary-Cemetery.htm

Ospel- Memorial to the fallen of the U. S. 7th Armored Division

This memorial to the 50 men of the U. S. 7th Armored Division who died in the immediate vicinity of this town. Most of those men died in the fighting following the German counter-attack on October 27, 1944, which lasted until the 7th Armored Division was relieved on November 8, 1944. http://www.7tharmddiv.org/ospel-monument.htm

Sint Geertruid-Old Hickory Memorial

This is a memorial in memory of the liberators of Sint Geertruid. Sint Geertruid is a town in Southern Limburg and is situated in between Gronsveld and Noorbeek. Sint Geertruid was liberated on September 12 and 13, 1944 by the 117th regiment of the 30th Infantry Division. This regiment was escorted by the 113th squadron of the 113th cavalry group.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/405/Old-Hickory-Memorial.htm
Bio James W. Locket: http://www.ww2awards.com/person/40920

Tegelen- Memorial for the Fallen

The Memorial for the Fallen in Tegelen commemorates the inhabitants of Tegelen who died because of the Second World War. It shows an American soldier hit by a bullet trying to protect a woman and child.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/1426/Memorial-for-the-Fallen-Tegelen.htm

Valkenburg- The Old-Hickory Friendship Tree

The Old-Hickory „Friendship Tree" „Carya Illinoensis" Presented by the 30th Infantry Division Association. Valkenburg a/d Geul: September 17, 1989.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/1072/The-Old-Hickory-Friendshiptree.htm

Valkenburg- Velvet Cave Valkenburg

During WWII this cave, the 'Fluweelengrot' or 'Velvet Cave', had been used as a shelter for the public but also by American troops. Many of these soldiers inscribed their names in this sandstone cave.
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/1281/Velvet-cave-Valkenburg.htm

Venlo- Remnants Fliegerhorst Venlo-Herongen

The former airbase Venlo Herongen was built between October 1940 and March 1941. It was established as a German airfield on the Groote Heide near Venlo. From March 10, 1945 to September 20, 1945, the airport was used by the American troops and called "Y-55".
http://www.ww2museums.com/article/13876/Remnants-Fliegerhorst-Venlo-Herongen.htm

Art and Architecture

Almere (Flevoland) - Original American Diner from 1939.

Beatrixpromenade 7 - Original American diner built in New Jersey, and one of the last models built in Art Deco style. It still has original interior elements. It was shipped to the Netherlands and rebuilt in 2010. It is now already the oldest building in Almere. http://www.gatewaydiner.nl/

Loenen aan de Vecht (Utrecht) - House Designed by Michael Graves

Oud Over 41 - This house by American architect Michael Graves (1934) was built in 2002. Michael Graves is part of the New York Five, a group of American architects.

Amstelveen (Noord Holland) - Van Leer Factory

Amsterdamseweg 204 - The former headquarters of the Van Leer factory opened in 1958, and was designed by American modernist architect Marcel Breuer (1902-1981). Breuer is also known for his design of the Wassily chair. In 2009, the city of Amstelveen made it a municipal listed building.

Amsterdam (Noord Holland) - Chet Baker Memorial

Prins Hendrikkade 55 - Site where American trumpet player and singer Chet Baker died (1929-1988).

Amsterdam (Noord Holland) - Stedelijk Museum

Paulus Potterstraat 13 – The Amsterdam Museum of Modern Art will open in the future. It has a large collection of **m**odern American art: Kienholz, Newman, Jackson Pollock, Warhol and Man Ray. http://www.stedelijk.nl

Eindhoven – van Abbe Museum

Bilderdijklaan 10 - The museum has a collection of American art made after 1960 with Robert Morris, Donald Judd, Carl Andre, Sol LeWitt, Bruce Nauman and Lawrence Weiner and with west-coast artists like John Baldessari and Ed Ruscha. http://www.vanabbemuseum.nl/en/

Enschede (Overijssel) Estate Zonnebeek

Zonnebeekweg 110 - The historic estate "Zonnebeek" was built between 1906-1908 for textile plant owner Bernhard van Heek and his American wife Edwina Burr-Ewing. It was constructed in American post-revolutionary style after a mansion in Tennessee.

Groningen - City marking S3 by Daniel Libeskind

Rozenburglaan - Polish-American architect Daniel Libeskind (1946 -) designed a large open book. It a part of his plan for city markings of Groningen. Libeskind is perhaps most famous for being selected to oversee the rebuilding of the World Trade Center, which was destroyed in the September 11, 2001 attacks.
http://www.staatingroningen.nl/374/stadsmarkering-s3

Groningen- City marking S7 by William Forsythe

Noorddijkerweg - American Dancer and choreographer William Forsythe (1949-) designed a row of bended willows along a canal. It is a part of Daniel Libeskind's city markings project.
http://www.staatingroningen.nl/377/stadsmarkering-s7

Groningen – Wall House #2 designed by John Hejduk

A. J. Lutulistraat 17 - John Hejduk (1929-2000) designed this house in 1973 for a series of three 'wall houses'. It was never realized in the U.S. but constructed in the Groningen in 2001.
http://www.staatingroningen.nl/43/wall-house-2

Hilversum (Noord Holland) - Office building designed by Richard Meier

Bonairelaan 4 - The headquarters of Vesting Finance is the first building designed by Richard Meier in the Netherlands. Meier's buildings make prominent use of the color white. Another famous building that Meier designed is the Getty Center in Los Angeles. Richard Meier is part of the New York Five, a group of American architects.

Laren (Noord Holland) - Singer Museum

Oude Drift 1 - William Singer (1868—1943) was the son of a Pittsburgh steel magnate, who devoted his life to art. Together with his wife, Anna Spencer Brugh, he traveled throughout Europe. in 1901 the couple settled in the artists' colony of Laren. There they built the villa De Wilde Zwanen (The Wild Swans), which today is part of the Singer Laren museum complex. They were avid art collectors. They purchased works by American artists with whom they were acquainted, including the American painter Walter Griffin. http://www.singerlaren.nl/

Hillegom (Zuid Holland) - Den Hartogh Ford Museum

Haarlemmerstraat 36 - With more than 200 Ford automobiles from 1903-1949, the Den Hartogh Ford Museum has the largest private collection in the world.
http://www.fordmuseum.nl/cms/pages/english.php

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - U.S. Embassy by American Architect Marcel Breuer

Lange Voorhout 102 - The United States Embassy in The Hague opened in 1959, and was designed by American modernist architect Marcel Breuer (1902-1981). Breuer is also known for his design of the Wassily chair.

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Peace Palace - Sculpture "Peace through Justice"

Carnegieplein 2 - In 1925, the U.S. government donated a statue to the Peace Palace: "Peace through Justice" made by American-Irish sculptor Andrew O'Connor (1874-1941). The statue is a modern version of Lady Justice; she has cast off her blindfold and her scales and sword are absent. It can be found on the landing of the Peace Palace.

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports

Parnassusplein 5 - This Ministry was designed by American architect Michael Graves (1934) and Dutch architect Sjoerd Soeters. Michael Graves is part of the New York Five, a group of American architects. The building refers to 17th century canal houses.

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Louwman Automobile Museum

Leidsestraatweg 57 - This museum by American postmodern architect Michael Graves (1934) opened in 2010. Michael Graves is part of the New York Five, a group of American architects. The museum has a major collection of American cars.
http://www.louwmanmuseum.nl

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Town Hall/Public Library by American Architect Richard Meier

Spui 70 - Richard Meier (1934) designed the Town Hall/Public Library in 1995. Meier's buildings make prominent use of the color white. Another famous building that Meier designed is the Getty Center in Los Angeles. Richard Meier is part of the New York Five, a group of American architects.

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Gemeentemuseum

Stadhouderslaan 41 - This museum possesses the world's largest collection of works by Dutch-American abstract painter Piet Mondriaan (1872-1944), including his famous last work, the monumental Victory Boogie-Woogie, 1944, a tribute to New York. The museum also has works of American minimal artist Sol Lewitt.
http://www.gemeentemuseum.nl/

The Hague (Kijkduin) (Zuid Holland) - James Turrell - Celestial Vault

Machiel Vrijenhoeklaan 175 **-** In the dunes of The Hague, where light can have such a tangible presence, Turrell created a place to gaze at the sky: 'Celestial Vault' in Kijkduin.
http://www.stroom.nl/nl/kor/project.php?pr_id=4616026

Tilburg (North Brabant) - Museum de Pont

Wilhelminapark 1 – This museum of contemporary art has works of American artists Bill Viola, Richard Serra and James Turrell in its collection. http://www.depont.nl/en/home/

Rotterdam (Zuid Holland) - Museum Boijmans van Beuningen

Museumpark 18 - The Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen is the main art museum in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. Works of American artists Andy Warhol, Claes Oldenburg, and Donald Judd are part of its collection. http://www.boijmans.nl/en/

Rotterdam (Zuid Holland) - Bijenkorf Department Store

Coolsingel 105 - The Bijenkorf Department Store in Rotterdam opened in 1957, and was designed by American modernist architect Marcel Breuer (1902-1981). Breuer is also known for his design of the Wassily chair. The building's exterior is an expression of its name: a beehive.

Den Bosch (Noord Brabant)- Kasteel Holterveste

Holterveste - This apartment building by American postmodern architect Michael Graves (1934) opened in 2010. Michael Graves is part of the New York Five, a group of American architects.

Baarlo (Limburg) - Tajiri Sculpture Route

Japanese-American artist Shinchiki Tajiri (Los Angeles, 1923 - Baarlo, 2009) lived and died in the Scheres castle in the village of Baarlo. His work can be found all over the Netherlands. Baarlo has set up a special Tajiri sculpture route. http://www.shinkichi-tajiri.com/

Other

Someren (Noord Brabant) – Bust of President Kennedy

Wilhelminaplein – As of 1963, Someren organizes its annual "Kennedymars," where thousands of participants walk 80 kilometres in 20 hours. President Kennedy first proposed to hold these marches. A bust of President Kennedy was revealed in 1982, to commemorate the 20th Kennedymars.

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Peace Palace

Carnegieplein 2 - The Peace Palace (1913) houses the International Court of Justice (which is the principal judicial body of the United Nations), the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Hague Academy of International Law, and the Peace Palace Library. The American philanthropist Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) donated the $ 1.5 million needed to build the Palace. http://www.vredespaleis.nl/

The Hague (Zuid Holland) - Marshall Plan Ship in Scheveningen Harbor

Schokkerweg (2e Binnenhaven) - The USS 483 was built at the shipyard of Peterson Builders Inc., Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, for the American "Mutual Defence Assistence Program" (MDAP). These ships were built not only for the Korean War, but also for those countries that did not possess this type of ship after WWII, but needed them to clear their harbors and the entrances to those harbors. The keel was laid on February 19, 1952. It was launched on January 17, 1953. Upon completion of being built, the ship received only a number. On 22 July 1954 the US Navy transferred ownership of the ship to the "Royal Netherlands Navy" and the hull number changed from "USS 483" to "Hr. Ms. Onverschrokken M886". Nowadays it is a museum ship. http://www.museumschip-mercuur.nl/en/index.html

Amsterdam (Noord Holland) - U.S. Consulate General, Museumplein

Museumplein 19 - The former mansion dates from 1916. After having rented the building from the Dutch Committee for Former German Property since August 1945, the U.S. Government formally purchased the building on March 19, 1948, when the contract was signed at the American Embassy in The Hague. It has been in use as the American Consulate General ever since.
http://amsterdam.usconsulate.gov/history.html